

In the Specification

Please amend the paragraph beginning at line 15 of page 12 as follows:

-- The guaranteed minimum motion activity method can now proceed as follows. First we assign actual motion activity values, in terms of a continuous descriptor, to each level of motion activity. Second, we express the average motion activity of the input video as a temporal histogram of the motion activity as described in U.S. Patent Application Sn. 09/406,444 10/217,918 "Activity Descriptor for Video Sequence," filed by Divakaran et al. on August 13, 2002, and incorporated herein by reference, which is a continuation of now abandoned U.S. Patent Application Sn. 09/406,444, filed on September 27, 1999, incorporated herein by reference. The temporal histogram directly indicates what frames of the input video have a level of motion activity that is lower than the targeted activity in a quantized fashion so the above classification can be performed. Third, we associate the temporal histogram with the actual motion values, and apply the guaranteed minimum activity method as expressed in the above formulations to determine the relationship between the length of the output video and the targeted level of motion activity.--

Please amend the paragraph beginning at line 17 of page 8 as follows:

-- Therefore, the system 100 samples frames 211 at a higher rate, and frames 212 are sampled at a lower rate. In other words, the sampling rate (down-sampling or up-sampling) is adaptive to the measured level of motion activity. Low-level activities are sped up, and high-level activities are sampled at a normal rate or slowed down. In fact, if the level of motion activity is too high to enable normal

perception, then the frames ~~211~~ 212 can be up-sampled. For example, a one second sequence of thirty frames can be expanded to a ten second sequence of three-hundred frames by showing each frame ten times.--